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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

THE WAR!
Convulsed Europe!
BLACK SEA QUESTION!
Very Grave Situation!
GENERAL WAR IMPENDING!
Combination of Powers!
AGAINST RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA!
Feeling in England!
THE WAR IN FRANCE!
Reported Sortie From Paris!
WITH SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESS!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—There is intense excitement in Government circles here relative to the threatened complications growing out of Russia's attempt to secure a revision of the Paris treaty. The general conviction is that English statesmanship is at fault. The country is wholly unprepared for war, and all its trained arms are imperfect.

The Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, is hastening the armament of the nation.

There is much excitement at the Stock Exchange, and securities of all kinds are declining. Breadstuffs are advancing correspondingly.

The crisis forms the theme of newspaper comment, and there seems to be but one opinion of the Russian demand; that it is insolent to the last degree.

The journals on the continent take no pains to disguise their sympathy with Great Britain and her colonies would suffer more severely in case of a war against Russia than France has suffered in her contest with Germany. The interest of Europe are already ready to reconsider the Paris treaty of 1856.

The Times has a strong article on the grave situation. If Russia will be allowed a fleet in the Black Sea, Turkey will be able to sweep it off. If she is not, England and the other powers are bound to see that not only all the papers here speak of the demands of Russia as insolent. England will stand firm to the treaty engagements and will not stand alone. Throughout England, preparations for defense are extensive. Gibraltar is being superviseoned and the Government is purchasing saltpetre and powder in large quantities. In the event of a declaration of war, Egypt, Servia and Roumania will unite against Turkey for independence.

CONCLUSION OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.

The following is the conclusion of the circular Prince Gortschakoff, not telegraphed last night:

At several intervals and under various pretexts the Russian armaments have been opened to foreign ships of war, and that of the Black Sea to whole squadrons, the presence of which is not authorized by the principle of absolute neutrality ascribed to these waters. In proportion as the pledges offered by the treaty grow weaker, and especially the guarantees of an effective neutrality of the Black Sea, the introduction of iron clad ships, unknown and unforeseen at the conclusion of 1856, takes the character presented to Russia the dangers of an eventual war, by increasing in considerable proportions the already evident preponderance of the riparian powers.

In this state of things his Majesty, the Emperor, was obliged to ask himself, what are the rights and what are the duties which accrue to Russia from these modifications in the general situation and those infractive engagements, to which it has ever ceased to be scrupulously faithful, although they were conceived in a spirit of mistrust with respect to him?

Upon a mature examination of this question his Imperial Majesty has arrived at the following conclusions, which you are directed to develop on the basis of the present document to which you are accredited:

Our august Master cannot admit in law that treaties, which are in general if their essential and general clauses remain obligatory on those which contract the duties of a sovereign, therefore His Imperial Majesty cannot depend on action, which has not withstood the test of time, and which has not been sanctioned by the engagements which have not been observed in their integrity.

His Majesty, upholding in the sentiments of equality of the signatory powers of the treaty of 1856, and in the consciousness they have of their own dignity, instructs me to declare to you that his Imperial Majesty cannot longer consider himself bound by the obligations of the treaty of the 18th and 30th of March which interdict to him and to Russia in fact so far as they limit the right of the sovereignty of the Black Sea; that his Majesty considers it to be contrary to the principles of right and duty to give notice to his Majesty the Sultan in respect to the special convention additional to said treaty, which fixes upon the number and dimensions of the ships of war which the two riparian powers reserved the right of maintaining in the Black Sea; that his Imperial Majesty notifies to-day by the present signing and guaranteeing the general treaty of which this special convention constitutes an integral part, the formal denunciation of the said convention, full possession of his right in this respect to be equally reciprocal his own for himself.

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The Russian Government must feel prepared for any event, or it would not have ventured on a step so bold. Russian officials say they have carried out for fourteen years the humiliating conditions of the treaty with scrupulous fidelity, and that now is their time, or never. They believe England will not fight.

The Queen's messenger is expected on Thursday with Earl Granville's reply. None of the morning papers speak of a possible collision between England and Russia. The Exchange Gazette alone says some important dispatches have been received by the British Embassy. Their silence is probably at the request of the Government, as the editors know of the fact.

GRANVILLE'S CIRCULAR CAUSES ASTONISHMENT—SITUATION VERY GRAVE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Granville's circular is approved in very opposite quarters. Its firmness of tone has occasioned much astonishment, especially among the Tories, whose organ this morning is silent. Leading Liberals are scarcely less surprised. Yesterday they expected an acquiescent policy and were prepared to defend it. To-day there is no occasion. Granville has gone beyond the point where public opinion will support him. Some of the diplomats say openly they can see no way out of it but war, but it is equally difficult to see how this Cabinet can go to war, or take steps leading directly to war, without first being reconstructed. Nor is it the opinion of the foreign office that Russia means to bring on, or that England will be bound to accept conflict. They say the situation is undoubtedly grave, but before an opinion can be formed the answer of Bismarck must be known, which cannot be for several days; probably it will not be for a fortnight. Granville's dispatch was delivered by the Queen's messenger to Sir Andrew Buchanan at St. Petersburg on Tuesday, and by him to Gortschakoff on Wednesday. It is not expected he will reply instantly, nor is it believed he anticipated an answer like that he has received.

THE SUPPOSED UNDERSTANDING WITH BISMARCK.

It is also affirmed that although an understanding is believed to exist between Gortschakoff and Bismarck, the latter has not consult Bismarck's wishes as to the time of promulgating this declaration, and that Bismarck considered it to be premature. Gortschakoff thought himself in a position to force the Chancellor's hand. A second elements necessary in estimating a probability of war, is a knowledge of Prussia's exact position, which may not be obtained immediately. Bismarck was advised of Odo Russell's mission and if nothing has been announced that he would be obliged to leave headquarters for a short absence on account of his health and to meet the Countess.

Both at St. Petersburg and Versailles, therefore, probable delays may occur. Anxiety is expressed to know whether the American government will give the Hon. Mr. Motley, of its legations at London and St. Petersburg are reported to been utterly unaware.

THE FEELING IN RUSSIA—HOPE FOR PEACE, BUT WILL RESIST FORCE.

The Tribune correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Russian note is universally approved there. All the papers contain strong articles, expressive hope of a peaceful result, but stating that the country is ready for war if necessary. The Golos denies the national subscription for the Black Sea fleet.

An Imperial ukase, signed yesterday, published to-day in the official journal, orders the Russian army recruited on the Prussian plan.

EXPECTATIONS IN BERLIN.

The Tribune correspondent telegraphs from Berlin, 17th: In official circles a peaceful solution of the Black Sea question is looked for. It is frankly admitted that no understanding exists between Prussia and Russia, that in case of war they will co-operate.

The news from London and Vienna caused a panic in the Bourse.

[N. Y. Tribune Special.]

A LEADER ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Daily News will publish an article to-morrow saying: The anti-Russian feeling of England, driving a war under the influence of new ideas of policy, was fast becoming obsolete prejudice. The recent election of Italian Government has not evidently revived it in more than wonted strength. The circular of Prince Gortschakoff forces upon those who hoped for better things the doubt whether after all the great semi-Asiatic power which occupies eastern Europe really belongs to the international system, acknowledging the common obligations of a Christian and civilized nation. Turkey was to-day received the offer of peace, with the public law of Europe, and now Russia seems disposed to banish herself from it. The power which discards its treaties has no rights as soon as an opportunity offers, gives fair to place itself beyond the range of diplomatic intercourse, and the nation which does not acknowledge the force of treaties can only be dealt with by force of arms. The war of 1854 was not at all acknowledging the common obligations of a Christian and civilized nation. Turkey was to-day received the offer of peace, with the public law of Europe, and now Russia seems disposed to banish herself from it. The power which discards its treaties has no rights as soon as an opportunity offers, gives fair to place itself beyond the range of diplomatic intercourse, and the nation which does not acknowledge the force of treaties can only be dealt with by force of arms. The war of 1854 was not at all of absolute neutrality ascribed to these waters. In proportion as the pledges offered by the treaty grow weaker, and especially the guarantees of an effective neutrality of the Black Sea, the introduction of iron clad ships, unknown and unforeseen at the conclusion of 1856, takes the character presented to Russia the dangers of an eventual war, by increasing in considerable proportions the already evident preponderance of the riparian powers.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 92¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼ 113¾.

RUSSIA.

The excitement in London over the position Russia has assumed is intense. Active preparations are being made, and it is declared that England will stand firm. The position which Russia takes is, at least a little singular. In 1853, Russia demanded from the Turkish Government certain guarantees for the rights of the Greek Christians of Turkey and which the Porte refused to concede. This was the origin of the Eastern war, and in 1854, France, England and Sardinia took sides with Turkey on the ground that the existence of Turkey was necessary to preserve the equilibrium of political power in Europe. The Emperor Nicholas died during the war, and it was terminated under his successor Alexander II. The treaty of Paris in 1856 guaranteed in effect the absolute neutrality of the Black Sea, and Russia now complains that that neutrality has been violated over and over again, and proposes no longer to be bound by the treaty in this respect, but asserting at the same time that there is no desire nor intention to raise the eastern question, but that the Emperor fully maintains his adhesion to the general principles of the treaty of 1856, which settles the position of Turkey in the European system.

GENERAL SCHENCK.

It is creditable to General Schenck, that he has detegmined to ignore his own personal feelings in the matter, and at the request of his friends, contest the seat of Mr. Campbell. There is no doubt that the General may look for all the abuse that iniquity can devise, but his rights are not to be blown aside by empty words. If he is entitled to the seat, he should have it, and if he is not it should *then* be given to Campbell. We use this language, because there is more than the usual question of fraud involved in this contest. It is not unearthing all the votes given, or claiming that any miscount has been made, but it is an effort to determine whether a number of soldiers at the Soldiers' Home in Jefferson township, Montgomery county, had a right to cast their votes for Schenck, or anybody else. A correspondent of the *Tribune* writing on this subject says:

The Act of cession provided that the officers, inmates and employes of the institution should not be deprived of the right of voting at any State, county or township election. The Supreme Court took the ground that these conditions were repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and that therefore the grant took effect stripped of its conditions. The Supreme Court, however, overlooked the fact that the State of Ohio had refused to cede the jurisdiction except under these stipulations, and if they were repugnant to the Constitution, no grant was made. But, after all, Congress alone can pass judgment upon these questions, and to Congress the appeal will be carried, that body having the right to determine questions in reference to the election and qualifications of its members, in all cases. The case will be there submitted with a further objection to the decision of the Court on the ground that the location of the asylum was not ceded to the United States but to a corporation created under an act of Congress; and that in ceding jurisdiction to the United States over a place which belongs to a corporation, the State can impose any conditions she pleases.

The question involves, therefore, much more than the contested seat, and embraces the rights in the future of disabled soldiers.

A DANIEL.

The late Democratic gains have actually produced in Democratic circles a mania that has exhibited itself in great efforts to convince one man, that the Republican party is utterly destroyed. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* breaks forth in the following violent manner:

"The elections are demonstrating that the nation is throwing off its years of lethargy and awakening to a full realization of the inherent capacity of the radical party, and to the fact that power in its hands is simply a license to perpetuate and perpetuate wrongs. The great sores of rottenness which have been festering for years upon the vitals of the nation are being probed, and the stench of radical corruption is filling the land with disgust. The radical party, with its amendments to the constitution, with its army of satellites, with its bayonets and disfranchising enactments, with its majorities in Congress, with its courts, organized to decide black as white, with its swollen purse and pampered hangers-on, will not be able much longer to sway the scepter of power over the American republic. The leaders already see the hand tracing on the wall, the letters which mean that the radical party has sought power ignobly, has used it basely, and must get ready for a long, an eternal retirement in 1872."

There is no question whatever on the rhetorical flourish, but the difficulty is in ascertaining just the line of argument, adopted by the *Journal* to reach this conclusion. Who is the owner of that "hand tracing," those "letters on the wall?" What are the letters traced there, that this Daniel so interprets. It is certainly not a Democratic hand, because nobody would be silly enough to regard its prediction for one moment, if what it writes is to be translated by a Democratic journal. And what does it write? If anything has been written at all, it is that thus far the Republican popular vote has a large majority, with a clear working majority in Congress, and that the Republican party has done that, which the Democratic party in the days of its greatest strength failed to do. If this is a sign of decay, we earnestly hope that we may have more of it, notwithstanding the writing on the wall, as interpreted by the *Journal*.

SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE.

There is a feeling in the hearts of some of our French Americans, that our Republic, to speak squarely and plainly, has not that regard for struggling France that one Republic should entertain for another. The charge is that the sympathies of the Union are with Germany, whereas Republicans ought not to encourage any attempt on the part of any people to struggle a nation devoted to free institutions, particularly where, as in Germany against France, the invading nation is monarchical.

The difficulties that exist in the minds of all lovers of Republicanism, arise from the fact that France is not a Republic. There is a very broad distinction to be drawn between the claim and the actual bona fide condition, of Republicanism. When the sympathies of our nation first went with Germany, France was under the rule of one who had started forth, backed with three hundred thousand French soldiers, to rob and pillage. The excuse offered for the act, was no excuse at all, and the shouts of French citizens as the army proudly faced toward Berlin, were endorsements of the acts of the Emperor, and made them no more nor less than sliders and abettors in his attempt to rob another nation. More than this, the cry was at the outset, and all will remember it, that France had not only Prussia to defeat, but afterwards a Waterloo to revenge. Over the victory of Sambruch, the people of France raised shouts of applause, and in every reported victory thereafter, they made themselves not only friendly to the aggressive act of the Emperor, but Imperialists.

When, however, a shadow fell over their reported successes, when, notwithstanding the innumerable lies, with which the French people were daily fed, the true state and condition of affairs became known, the indignation of the French citizens turned against the Emperor. His want of success was sufficient to account for all the passionate denunciations heaped upon him, and in no single instance was there any bitterness of heart, because the Prussians had been unrighteously attacked. Can it be asserted that there has been at any time a popular manifestation against this war with Prussia, because it was uncalled for, and unrighteous. After the surrender of Sedan, and the capture of Napoleon, the French nation found itself almost at the mercy of a mighty German army, strong with uninterrupted success, and marching on Paris. Napoleon a prisoner, with no head to the Government of France, the people indignant at him, hooted his wife from out the city, and a mob declared France a Republic. This is the Republic that it is urged is an advocate of free institutions, and should have the cordial sympathy and support of every citizen of this Union.

The truth is however that while France is a Republic in name, there is not one element of pure Republicanism in the government, so far as the leaders and the governed are concerned. We have therefore, and can therefore, only feel drawn to it, because there may be a latent hope, that if permitted France would work out a Republican government and become devoted to free institutions. But it is only in the future and not in the present, that hope can possibly exist. Almost as a nation we rejoiced over the downfall of Napoleon, and we hailed with delight the declaration of Republicanism. But the cry has been an empty one, and but little effort has been made to carry it into success. The very first thing it did as a Republic, was to take the war of the Empire on its shoulders and continue the wrong and outrage Napoleon begun. We do not think that it was compelled to do so. We do not believe that the new Republic was forced into any such measures, and we do know, that that French Republic attempted to start out on its new journey, by avariciously grasping at the territory that had been forcibly wrested from Germany, and which was now demanded back. It is a plain statement that if it is wrong for Germany to-day, to force France to cede Alsace and Lorraine, it was equally wrong for France to have compelled the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. And the new Republic, bitterly opposed to Imperialism, asking peace on that ground, had every reason in honor and in truth, to have yielded to Germany what of right belonged to that nation, and secured a peace for the Republic on a grand basis, from whence a Government devoted to Republicanism might have grown into power and strength. If, however, the people of France, would not have permitted such a treaty to have been made, we cannot see how they can claim anything on the ground of being a Republic in name, while they insist in tightly holding on to every acquisition Imperialism stole from other nations. We may sympathise with a Republican form of government, but cannot be expected to sympathise, with every act of fraud, perjury and dishonesty, a nation may do under the claim of being a Republic.

Farther than this, not only did the French nation take upon its shoulders the war of Napoleon, but from that hour it has prosecuted it with all the energy its ability would permit. It would trouble the French *Republic* to tell what for, unless indeed it was on the frequently asserted determination, not to give up one foot of territory, that was owned by France prior to this war. When the armistice was proposed and finally accepted by Bismarck, the Republic refused to entertain it because it did not meet with all the conditions they desired. They wanted to re-victual Paris. Bismarck consented, if they would give Prussia a certain fort commanding the city. They thought the demand horrible, and cried war to the knife. Now there is really no difference between the war carried on by Napoleon, and that carried on by the Republic. It is the same war, under a declaration of Napoleon. The Republic never declared war against Prussia, nor did Prussia declare war against France at all, and the war that is now going on is nothing more than carrying out the aggressive act of the Emperor. On what grounds then does France claim sympathy? On the ground that Napoleon is a prisoner, and that there is no actual head to the Government? She has none other, and is fighting to-day, not to preserve her home, not to keep Paris from becoming an utter wreck and ruin, not in defence of Republican institutions, not because she is oppressed; for none of these reasons, but simply because she desires to carry on in anger, the war which she declares Napoleon inaugurated without the consent of the people. Let the French Republic not forget that Germany is a nation, and has a nation's honor to support as well as France. That it is absolutely impossible to carry on a war without great loss of life and money. That if this war was not the wish of the French people, they ought in justice to realize that Germany must be paid, and pay her. If it was the wish of the French people, as it seems to have been, let them fight it out, on the strength of their own resources, and not seek sympathy from a false cry, where there is really no Republic, and little less than anarchy.

It is undoubtedly true that France has kept her Republican name thus far, and it may be true that fate will give to her people the upper side of fortune's wheel at the next turn. But even should this occur it will not make France a Republic nor free her from the charge that, while ignoring the war started by the Emperor, that nation, willingly and voluntarily, aye, eagerly, assumed the burthens of the war, and aided Napoleon in desolating homes and firesides without a single good excuse to offer. Our sympathies are with Germany, and will be so, until France awakens to the fact that there must be more than a hollow cry, to be regarded Republican.

BRIEF TOPICS.

BAZAINE INCENSED.

Marshal Bazaine has written a letter to the *Nord*, bearing date the 2nd inst. He says: "I have read your political bulletin of the 1st of November, in which you refer to M. Gambetta's proclamation. You are right: the Army of the Rhine would not have obeyed a traitor. The only reply I shall make to this lying incubration is to send you the order of the day (already published) which was addressed to the army after the councils of war held on the 26th and 29th of October. M. Gambetta does not seem to be aware of what he is saying, or of the position in which the army at Metz was placed, when he stigmatizes as he does its chief, who struggled for three months against forces double those at his disposal, and whose effective strength was always kept up. I received no communications from the Government at Tours, notwithstanding the efforts made to place ourselves in relations. The army of Metz had one Marshal, 56 Generals, 2,140 officers and 40,000 men struck by the enemy's fire, and it made itself respected in every fight in which it engaged. Such an army could not be composed of traitors and cowards. Famine and disorganization alone caused the armies to fall from the hands of the 65,000 real combatants who remained. The artillery and cavalry are without horses, is having been necessary to kill them to alleviate the the patriotism of the army. Had the latter not displayed such energy and patriotism, it would have had to succumb in the first fortnight in October, when the rations were already reduced to 300 grammes, and later on to 250 grammes of hard bread. Add to this dark picture the fact of there being 20,000 sick and wounded, with their medicines on the point of failing, and themselves suffering from the effects of the torrential rains. Forum has always been resolved as to our position, I know not why; but the truth will one day prevail. We are conscious of having done our duty."

THE FRENCH PRESS ON BAZAINE.

The Tours special correspondent of the London *Daily Standard* gives the tone of French papers, Nov. 1st, after the reception of the news of the surrender of Metz. The newspapers, I am glad to say, without a single exception, blame the proclamation of the government impeaching Bazaine as a traitor. The *Presse* says: "How is it possible to suppose that he could deliver our first citadel, and the last of our armies, that is to say, all that remains except Paris, of the safety of France without a supreme council of war, where such men as Changarnier, Canrobert, L'Admirault and other generals would have had a voice." Is it possible to explain this fearful enigma that all these men are traitors? The *Constitutionnel* takes the same view, and says that this condemnation, without a trial, is unprecedented. Marshal Ney, although his guilt was manifest, was tried before court-martial before he was condemned. Should less justice be given to the man whom not long ago Jules Favre called 'Our Glorious Bazaine?' Disgust and indignation are, in fact, general. Upon the other hand, there is no abatement whatever of the public spirit, and of a determination for resistance to the last. From every part of France addresses arrive by telegraph declaring that the population are ready to die rather than surrender, and assuring the government of their support to the last extremity, and of their determination to refuse to accept a dishonorable peace.

THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

Dr. Strauss has recently written a second letter on the war between Germany and France, and adduces as one of the moral effects of the contest, the increasing popularity of Prussia in South Germany. Dr. Strauss states that with every victory the number of black, red and gold banners displayed in South Germany, is reduced, while the black, red and white flags correspondingly increase. The explanation of this substitution of one flag for another, is as follows: The democrats of Germany, after the events of 1816, adopted the black, red and gold colors, as the flag of United Germany, black and gold having been the symbol of the old German Empire. The black, red and gold flag, however, was suppressed by the authorities, but in 1848, was revived by the democrats, and in 1866 was adopted by the Princes of South Germany, who were opposed to the increasing power of Prussia. On the other hand, the old flag of Prussia, was black and white, but after the defeat of Austria and the annexation of Hanover and other States, red was added. Hence it is argued that the abandonment of the black, and the gold stripes by the South Germans, and the increased display of the black, red and white flag, proves that the people south of the Maine are becoming gradually reconciled to the establishment of a German Empire under the rule of King William of Prussia.

THE STRAITS OF PARIS.

The *Gaulois* of the 27th contains the following items respecting the provisioning of Paris: "The managers of the Jardin des Plantes have begun to sell some of the animals in their collection, the least rare and valuable being, of course, selected. Several young buffaloes have been sold, but the butchers ask enormous prices for them. All yesterday people were admiring one which was exhibited by a butcher in the Boulevard Haussmann, but they did not buy it on account of its high price. The space between the ramparts and the forts has been planted with bitter herbs, which are destined to counteract the effect of salt meat when it becomes a leading article of general consumption. A pork butcher in the Rue Clement had bought a large number of pigs at the commencement of the siege, but he refused to sell even the meat which was delivered to him by the authorities. He had also hired two cellars, and had there accumulated a considerable quantity of provisions. The inhabitants of the district gave information to the authorities, who seized all the stores in his shops and cellars.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Operations on the New York elevated railway have been resumed. But a single car is in use at present. The rate of speed is less than twelve miles an hour—much below the maximum capacity of the engines. A representative of the company stated that there are ten cars in an unfinished condition on hand, which will be available at an early day. There has been no change in the motive power. Although experiments of other propelling forces have been tested, none have succeeded, and the inventor claims that the present endless chain trucks and stationary engine arrangement is all that could be desired. The cast-iron material in the trucks having proved objectionable, is to be substituted by boiler iron. The spiral springs affixed on a horizontal rod, under the car, to act as bumpers, and moderate the jar of the trucks as the strike, have also been improved. It is asserted that in the event of the wheels being displaced from the track the car could not fall, but would lodge diagonally between and across the rails. The company deny that they have failed in any sense, and say that the temporary suspension of operations was for prudential and financial reasons, and that they now expect to continue the running of cars uninterruptedly.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Mundella in a recent lecture in New York City said: I cannot conclude this part of my lecture without congratulating you on what your country had done and is doing for education. It has been a constant delight for me to go from school to school in towns and cities I have visited and without fearing to incur the reproach of flattery, I can say, familiar as I am with the educational state of Europe, that in private munificence, in public liberality, in the beauty, comfort, order and arrangement of your schools, you surpass the world; but I should be uncandid if I did not frankly tell you that North Germany and Switzerland excel you in the thoroughness and universality of their systems, and this, I believe, is entirely owing to the fact that in those countries the parent has not the right to deprive the child of the excellent training which the State has provided. When the parent fails in his duty, the State stands in *loco parentis*, and this is what you chiefly need to perfect your educational system.

MISTRESS AND MAID

A correspondent of the New Bedford *Mercury* tells a story concerning a lady of wealth, residing in that city, and her nursery maid. The lady had granted a "day-out" to the maid, and was so strongly importuned by her children to take them to a certain place of amusement that she complied with their request. Sitting in front of her was a female elegantly attired in a rich striped silk, exactly like one the lady had recently received from her *modiste*, and had not worn. Her attention was further attracted by a familiar looking black lace shawl, fastened at the shoulders by diamond clasps strangely resembling her own. Her interest in the toilet was by no means diminished, as she recognized the *fac simile* of an exquisite point lace hat she had just received from Paris, and estimated as one of the choicest articles in her possession. The richly-dressed female was the nursery maid, and the clothes were her mistress'.

HAMBURG INVADED.

The French prisoners sent to Hamburg, hitherto not exceeding 700 in number, have been confined on board a large steamer belonging to the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. Since the surrender of Metz, however, one thousand French officers of Bazaine's army, with their military servants, have been sent to Hamburg. Of these, three hundred are to be quartered in the new barracks out side of the city, and the remainder are to be lodged in private houses. The military commandant of the garrison, General Von Gerstein Hohenstein, has invited proposals from the householders of Hamburg for the accommodation of the French prisoners, is being required that each officer shall have a furnished sitting room and bed room. Ten thousand French prisoners, from the rank and file are to be sent to Kellinghausen, a small town near Hamburg, but situated in the province of Schleswig-Holstein. A camp of wooden huts is to be built at Kellinghausen.

A WIERD SCENE.

On the approach of a train of wounded to Luxemburg a fireman at the corner of a street blows a horn, and his comrades in helmets and gray uniforms come hurrying along. It is their special duty to attend to the wounded. The populace, warned by the horn, hasten, some laden with cigars and tobacco, to the railway station. The firemen, with their stretchers, are in readiness for the approaching sufferers, and Sisters of Charity glide about in the noiseless, shadow-like way peculiar to these placid-looking, resolute women. The lurid glow of torches held by men standing on the edge of the line lights up the white cere-cloths of the black-robed sisters, and the epaulettes and swords of the attendant officers, after a ghostly, uncertain, fitful fashion that adds to the mysterious horror of the scene.—*Luxemberg Cor.*

RICASOLI.

Baron Ricasoli retires from public life at the moment when the grand aspiration of his life is complete—when Italy is one and Rome is her capital. Following, as he did, the administration of a man like Cavour, the Baron suffered from comparison with his great predecessor. Throughout his entire public career he has been notably distinguished for his inflexible honesty and straightforwardness. He had the rare good fortune to retain the confidence of the people, as well as of the ecclesiastics, attaining the combination, so difficult in Italy, of a patriot and a friend of the Church. Next to the attainment of national unity, educational and financial reform were his most cherished objects, and the impetus he has given to both will be felt for long years in the future of Italy.

GUANO.

The guano of the Guanape Islands, which the Peruvian Government is now sending to market, is found be so strongly pregnated with ammonia, as the cut proceeds downward, as to render it nearly equal to the usual run of the Chincha guano. The extent of the deposit is estimated at four million of tons. Along the southern coast the deposits are also very great and of a superior quality, but, lying on the main land, the cost of shipping would be increased, hence it has been determined to exhaust the island first. Government has issued a decree allowing only such quantities of Chincha Island guano to be exported as may be necessary to cover the interest of the debts contracted by Peru in England and in the United States, all other cargoes to other ports to be of the Guanape guano.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

A History of their Invention and Use in Germany.

[From the North German Correspondent.]

The history of Orthoplastic begins scarcely more than a century ago. Before that time we are only acquainted with five cases in which attempts were made to supply a lost limb by an artificial substitute. One of the most celebrated of these is the iron hand of Goetz Von Berlichingen, which was after all only a poor contrivance. In 1755, Hugo Ravatan, a Frenchman, gave a new stimulus to this art by inventing a kind of iron boot, and during the war of liberation a good deal of attention was directed to the subject in Germany. The work, however, was carried on without any fixed system, and so it frequently happened that those who at first employed a carefully constructed artificial foot afterwards abandoned it for an old fashioned wooden leg. After the war of 1866, a military commission was appointed to inquire into the best means of supplying the loss of amputated limbs, in consequence of which the mechanists of Germany showed a warm interest in the subject, and a friendly rivalry then ensued among them. Mr. Pfister of Berlin, whose name had frequently been mentioned in medical journals at a still earlier period, particularly distinguished himself. Thirty years ago it was considered an open question whether wood or metal was preferable as the material for artificial limbs, and during the Italian and American wars, wood was on the whole preferred. Pfister, however, employs tin, and German silver. He won a prize while still a young man at an exhibition in Munich, in the year 1846, and since then he has been constantly engaged in endeavoring to perfect the art. His own sufferings—he himself is obliged to wear a false leg—enabled him to judge of what was really required, and by unwearying care and study he has at length succeeded in establishing a system, which satifies every demand that can reasonably be made of an artificial limb. Durability, lightness, and certainty in use are combined with the natural form of the arm or leg. The proper disposition of the fastenings, elasticity of movement, and the determination of the centre of gravity according to each individual case, are the points to which Pfister has specially directed his attention, and in all of them he has proved himself a true master. The stump of the amputated limb, which is frequently very sensitive, is exposed to no pressure, but hangs untouched in a cushioned case. Every one who has been unfortunate enough to lose an arm or a leg must have remarked that the stump undergoes many changes. Artificial limbs made of metal are more easily changed to suit these than those made of wood, and metal feet require fewer repairs, while their weight is not greater. In other respects the works of Pfister are also excellent. With one of his artificial thighs it is possible, not only to stand working the whole day, but also to walk for a considerable distance without difficulty. Thus he himself visits patients on foot, and ascends three pairs of stairs without difficulty. When the amputation has been favorable, his artificial feet can scarcely be distinguished from real ones in quiet movements, and, except in rapidity movement, almost everything can be done with them, as well as a natural foot. Even patients who have both feet amputated, use artifical limbs with great success. It is therefore no wonder that even foreigners, especially Englishmen and Russians, apply to him either in person or by sending a cast of the healthy limb. Pfister's artificial hands are, however, perhaps his greatest success, and they have enabled many, who were unfortunate enough to lose theirs in 1866, to retain their positions. They differ greatly in price, according to the character of the work required. The distinguished mechanist is now engaged in perfecting a new system which he hopes will greatly facilitate writing with artificial hands, though what he has done in this respect is astonishing

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

An English Critics Description of Wagner's Opera.

A correspondent, who modestly admits that he has no qualifications for a musical critic save a good ear and a taste for music, writes amusingly to the London *Observer* that the unearthly "Flying Dutchman" of Richard Wagner affected him so strangely that he thinks his impressions of it may be worthy of a record. He says:

"The overture of the 'Dutchman' is representative of the legend. I get as far as waves in commotion, principally from the billow like movements of Signor Arditi's *bâton*; and after a time there is assuredly a violincello that ought to go down below and call for the steward, while the cable or the biggest string of a double-bass snaps with the stress put upon it by the storm of sound.

The flutes do the wind in the cordage after the style of natural draughts thro' a key-hole in the month of March, and the thunder sets in upon the drum; and it strikes me that the entire brigade of musicians have general directions to make rain and darkness by letting their fingers run wild over the instrument. Curtain rises, wailing in the orchestra. I have not the libretto before me, and I don't clearly remember the opening of the scene; but I shall never forget the appearance of the phantom ship and its crew. The former resembled a huge hearse, the latter were ghastly life-in death objects which could only be produced under the inspiration of a lobster salad supper. Music to correspond; music that suggested a dog howling on the door-step * * * music compared to which the skirl, the yelp, and the usual agony of the Scottish bag-pipes, are sweet and considerate sounds. And now Mr. Santley appears * * He sings and the dog howls, and the cat mews and bleats, and the Scotchman has it his own way in the orchestral accompaniment. Signor Arditti (who should have worn black, instead of white gloves) is grave, the muffled corpses of Shillibeer and Gondola gaze on the pit, as gorged ghouls might do after a midnight banquet. A lady in the stalls whispers to her friend. 'Isn't it nice?' I do not agree with her, at every new gush of Acheronic harmony, Stygian floods of noise from the orchestra, I am more and more cast down in spirit, until the sense of melancholy becomes maddening. If this emotion is a complimentary tribute to the music of the future, I have no hesitation in confessing it. For depressing the mind, for clouding the brain with melancholy, our own poet Dr. Young, of the 'Night Thoughts,' is justly celebrated. Accepting Richard Wagner as a genuine tone poet, Young might indeed, have been fit to write a libretto for him, but that mouraful person could never bring the darkness and gloom of material mortality so close to us as the super-humanly lugubrious German. In another state of existence the music of the future might be intelligible, though I do not hope even then to be able to understand it, for reasons that occurred to me in connection with the boat load of Hollanders who sank into a hole of smoke and fire at the close of the opera. The Flying Dutchman himself fled aloft, leaving his clothes to his crew, no doubt in order that they might remember him in the place they were bound for, and as the departed, there was a sob from the band that rang in my ears as an incantations to blue devils for many day." Altogether he seems to fail in appreciating the good qualities of Herr Wagner's music.

CARLYLE ON AMERICA.

What he Thinks of our Future Prosperity.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: And here I may remark that Mr. Carlyle has, to my personal knowledge, often felt deeply annoyed by the fragmentary reports that have from time to time appeared in American papers of his conversations with American visitors on the political affairs of their country. He feels, as to those who have been in the habit of listening to his conversation through many years, that no chance expression during an hour or two ought to be held up as representing his full opinions on the great subjects involved in the political and social tendencies of America. He is, indeed, opposed to Democracy, and he looks upon the two leading Anglo-Saxon nations, America and England, as going, one close after the other, upon the wrong path. And that is about as much as Carlyle's casual American visitors get from him. If, however, they should be able to hear all sides of the question within his view, they would find that he regards both countries as destined to pass through the democratic or negative phase of development, to a condition of social order which the most radical Republican or Democrat would probably regard as a nobler ideal than his own. At no time has Carlyle's deep interest in all that concerns America failed. As he respects the German longing for unity, so even while withholding his sympathy from the North in our late civil war, as to its purpose, I have often heard him pay a tribute to its love for the Union. The determination of the Americans to defend that Union did not fail to excite his admiration, and in his addresses in Edinburgh he named America as among "the greatest nations." His knowledge of America is beyond even that of the most educated Americans. I have often been amazed at the exceeding minuteness of his acquaintance with the whole history of America, from the date of its discovery —its settlement, progress, the rise of its great cities, its pioneers, soldiers, literary men. I have known him entertain a room full of educated Americans with facts and anecdotes about their own country, which one and all afterward confessed had been utterly unknown to them. He speaks in touching terms of the way America first took him up, and of the fact that the first book of his own that he ever saw was sent him from America with a good sum of money for writing it. And he still speaks of Emerson as "the clearest intellect now on the planet,"

THE ROSE.

Some of the Legends Connected There with.

—The Catholic "rosary," which the Germans call Rosenkranz, or rosewreath, suggests that originally the worshipers may have counted their prayers with roses; at any rate, it seemed certain that for a long time the larger beads were called roses. But this was the case in Germany before the introduction of Christianity. The rose was held to be the favorite flower of the maternal goddess Holda, who, as we have before seen, was often called "Frau Rose," or "Mutter Rose." It was partly transferred, with all other symbols of Holda, to the Madonna, who is frequently called "Marienroschen." Mary, it is said, dries her veil on a rose-bush which thenceforth bears no more roses. But there has been a tendency to associate the white rose particularly with the Virgin Mary, that being chiefly chosen for her fete days, while the warmer and more earthly feelings associated with "Frau Rose" and still represented in the superstitious connected with the red rose. If a white rose bloom in autumn it denotes an early death; if a red, an early marriage. The red rose, it is held, will not bloom over a grave. In Posen the "rose-apple" is carried by the country maiden in her breast to keep her lover true. In Thuringia she who has several lovers may name rose leaves after them and scatter them on water; the leaf that sinks last is that of her truest lover, or predestined husband. Some of the superstitions concerning the rose in Germany are singular; as for instance, the custom found in some places of throwing rose leaves on a coal-fire for good luck and the saying that rose-bush pruned on St. John's Day will bloom again in the autumn. The relation of the flower to blood is widely believed. Thus one may find in France and Italy, as well as Germany, the saying that a drop of rose's blood buried under a rose-bush will bring rosy cheeks. The rose is also associated with an ancient charm once universal in Germany, still frequent in Swabia and Westphalia, against nose-bleeding, and indeed all kinds of hemorrhages. This formula in Westphalia runs thus: "Abek, Wabek, Fabek: in Christ's garden stand three red roses—one for the good God, the other for God's blood, the third for the angel Gabriel: blood, I pray you cease to flow!" In Swabia it is said: "On our Lord Jesus' grave sprang three roses—the first is Hope, the second Patience, the third God's Will: blood I pray you be still!" sometimes again it is "God's garden bloom three roses—Blood-drop, Blood-stop, and Blood-still," etc. These runes have curious modifications. In St. Louis, Missouri, a German named Stretger last year committed murder, and afterwards suicide. In his room was found the following charm against hemorrhage; "At the grave of Christ bloom three flowers—the first is Jugend, the second is Tugend, the third is Gubel" (Uebel). "Repeat three times and the blood will cease to flow." I have somewhere met with a legend that the thorn crown of Christ was made from the rose-briar, and that the drops of blood that started under it and fell to the ground blossomed to roses; the fable has been recalled to me, though I can not trace it, by the felicitous lines of the most gifted American poetess (Mrs. Howe):

"Men saw the thorns on Jesus' brow,
But angels saw the roses."

A similar idea pervades the story of "Dornroschen," known to English readers as "The Sleeping Beauty," or "Rose bud," who it will be remembered, sleeps in a palace surrounded by formidable thorn thickets, in which all who approached perished save the true prince, to whom the thorns were all roses, through which he passed with ease. There is, by-the-way, in the same legend, as it originally appears in the Edda of Semund, a curious remembrance of the Original symbolism which connected the rose with silence and sleep. When Sigurd there enters the castle and arouses Brynhilda, she tells the story of her trance in these words: "Two kings contended; one hight Hialmgunner, and he was old but of mickle might, and Odin had promised him the victory. I felled him in fight; but Oden struck my head with the sleep-thorn, and said I never should be again victorious, and should be hereafter wedded.—From "The Sacred Flora," by M. D. CONWAY, in *Harper's Magazine for December.*

A CHINESE NOVEL.

A Sketch of its Plot and its Happy Conclusion.

Here is the plot of a Chinese novel called "The Twins." It is given in a recent review of Chinese literature, by Jessie E. Ringwalt:

A husband and wife, after years of bickering, finally differ seriously about the marriage of their twin daughters. These lovely girls are as sweet and charming as the twin blossoms of the brilliant rose, or the flowers of the odorous herb bending before the breeze.

The husband is absolutely determined to dispose of them according to his own choice, and the wife, with equal obstinacy claims the same right. The parents each select their favorite suitors and the marriage presents, which are an indispensible peliminary, are brought to the house at the same moment.

The irate father drives away with contumely the porters who bear the presents sent by the suitors chosen by the mother, and his wife flings away those presented by her husband's favorite.

The debate waxes warmer, and threatens to become interminable, and the case is at length carried before the official who has legal jurisdiction over contests between parents. The magistrate is a prudent and worthy man, who, after listening carefully to the question at issue, demands that the daughters shall be summoned.

The young girls are brought, and kneel before the tribunal. The magistrate permits them to remain silent, but orders them to exhibit their preference by bowing either to the right, where the suitors chosen by the mother are arranged, or to the left, where stand those selected by the father.

The four suitors are equally repulsive to the girls, and the twins perseveringly bow their heads and rest their eyes steadily upon the floor. The magistrate appreciating the feelings of the daughters, instantly dismisses all the suitors, and endeavors to negotiate a peace between the belligerents; but, as he fails utterly in his pacific intentions, he proposes a plan of adjustment—the Chinese specific for the cure of all evils—a competitive examination.

The two men who shall prepare the best essays upon a given subject shall become the husband of the twins. No possible objection can be offered to such an admirable scheme, and the examination takes place. But, unfortunately, only one essay is found worthy of acceptance, and the author of it absolutely refuses to be married because the Higher Powers have condemned him to celibacy. He explains that he has been six times betrothed, and six times have his lady loves died suddenly as the victim of a terrible fate. Learned astrologers consulted upon the subject, have declared that he will always be the subject of misfortune to a wife. "Perhaps so," answers the wise magistrate, "you will be the cause of misfortune to *a* wife, but not to two!"

An argument so irresistible overwhelms all present, the difficulties are vanquished, and the fortunate essayist happily marries both the twins.

HIGH ASPIRATIONS.

"Keeping a Public"—A British Ambition.

In England there are some thousands of people the highest of whose ambition is to settle down in life as proprietors of "a snug double licensed public," as it is called in the *ad captandum* advertisements to be met with in the cheap London weeklies. These aspirants to public fame says *Chamber's Journal*, are principally "Gentlemen's gentlemen" When a member of that host, after some months of preliminary flirting, at last, under the influence of some sparkling cork, served out at the marriage of one of the "young ladies," proposes to poor fluttering Mary, the housemaid, to "keep company with her, it is on the understanding that when they have both saved enough, she shall "take a public." And a very buxom hostess does Mary, once so trim and slim, become; how, she does not know, but supposes it must be "the smell of the beer—leastways so folks tell her." She is genial as a rule. The only complaint that can be made against "missis' is, say her servants, that she who was once so hard upon the, overbearing ways of her employers, is now "awful sharp upon a body;" while the same lady, who not many years since, had too frequently to be reproved by the housekeeper for an undue predilection for brilliant colors in cap and bonnet, now asks, with a toss of her head, Miss Kate Jones, the barmaid, how she can make such a show of herself, with all those ribbons flying about her; does she want to "ketch the fellow?" Whereat saucy Kate discreetly replies not, but mutters "Jealous!"

The retirement, to "a public of one's own" is also much sighed for by persons in another grade of life—policemen. The members of the force—more especially of that branch known as detective—who manage to save enough to take "a public," are by no means few.

THE Electric Signals used on the New York and New Haven Railroad, it is stated, work so well that other roads in New England are having them erected at all important crossings on their lines. When the locomotive strikes the connecting rod at a point half a mile from the crossing a red flag or light is instantly displayed from a box at the road crossing as a signal of an approaching train. When the crossing has been passed, the locomotive strikes another spring, and the red flag disappears. The same signal apparatus is attached to switches, to notify the engineer in time to stop his train.

NILSON is singing in all the Swedish churches in New England.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

A Singular Monomaniac.

A shoemaker on Michigan avenue recently desired an officer to arrest a fellow named Trindell, from Genesee county, for a very singular matter. It seems that the man is a sort of monomaniac on the subject of new boots, and admitted himself that he had left his measure thus far this month for upward of twenty new pairs of boots. After getting measured, he started for another, always ordering a high-priced pair, and never calling afterward. The Michigan avenue man finished him a pair, and as Trindell had not called for them, he desired his arrest. As the man had taken nothing away, and had not bound himself to take the boots at a certain date, he was not arrested. The worst of it is that he had such a flat, broad foot that no one but a plantation darkey can wear the boots made on his order, and such don't go much on twelve dollar boots.

The Love of Life

Is a principal implanted by the Great Creator in the human mind. If we were faithful in every department, and heeded with proper attention, the first outbreak of disease, thousands of lives could be prolonged and many an ill could be alleviated. It is so with the consumptive. It is not in the forming stage of this malady that hope falls him: it is when he has allowed it to fasten upon his vitals, and attack the very citadel of life—the lungs. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will always cure a cough, from whatever cause, in its earliest stages: it has cured long standing coughs and has eliminated tubercular matter from the lungs and left them well, with their full functions restored. In the matter of chronic diseases, to which Dr. Keyser gives special attention, none have received a greater investigation than Pulmonary Consumption. That it is cared by his plan of treatment, numerous living witnesses bear willing testimonials in every street of our city. If life and health are matters of importance, DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will be found in every house as a remedy to have at hand when coughing or pulmonary difficulties are prevalent. Office 167 Liberty street; from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6; and on Saturdays, from 7 to 9 at night. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottels securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

HEMP AND TAR LOZENGES.

The best and most effectual remedy known for coughs and colds, tickling in the throat, etc.

Irwin's celebrated Pile Ointment, the best remedy known for Piles, sold only in Pittsburgh, at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair street,) where you will find a handsome assortment of Drugs and Chemicals; also, all and every kind of Toilet Articles, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, and the finest preparations in our line for housekeepers of every description. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

A NATIONAL MEDICINE.

One can hardly pick up a newspaper or turn a street corner now-a-days that he does not find, staring him in the face, the announcement that Prof. So-and-so has just discovered a medicine which is a panacea for all the ills that flesh is, or may be heir to. These "wonderful" discoveries usually have an existence of a few months, then disappear from public notice. The reason of their sudden extinguishment is apparent. They were humbugs. At the outset all medical preparations have an equal chance for success, as all are equally unknown; but the chaff is soon winnowed from the grain by the practical test which an unprejudiced public applies to all things. There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any length of time. One of the few which we have now in mind, and which has been a long time familiar to nearly every household in the land, is the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Their almost universal sale and use, and their emphatic endorsement from all portions

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1870.

There is no change worthy of mention in the condition of the money market. There is without doubt a feeling of uneasiness over the states of affairs in Europe, and some fears are expressed lest our country may not be able, or wise enough, to keep out of the complications. While it is the part of prudence to so shape business and financial affairs that we may be prepared for any untoward event, it is not wise to be continually "borrowing trouble." Taking it for granted that our rulers have neither the ambition or the vanity to meddle in the European conflict, and that they see as well as the people of this country do, that politically and financially it is for our interest to "feed rather than fight, and that the more fighting Europeans engage in the more feeding will they require." It is plain, that war or peace, we have nothing to fear. Let us attend to our own concerns, maintain the present tariff unchanged, a few years longer, stop tinkering at revenue and tax bills long enough to get matters a little settled, and with our big debt funded at lower rates, we will, five years hence, be in condition to undertake any good work in "revenue reform," or world reform, that Providence may lay upon our shoulders.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	113½	113½
5-20—1862	105	105¾
" 1864	105	105¾
" 1865	105	105¾
" 1865 new	106¾	106
" 1867	106¼	106¾
" 1868	106¼	106¾
10-40s	104¾	104¾
Currency 6's	111½	111
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	92¾	92½
Do Scrip	87½	87¾
Erie	20¾	20¾
Reading	101¼	101
Mich. Southern	93	92
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	103¾	103¾
Rock Island	102¾	102¾
Chicago & N. W.	79¾	79¾
Do. Preferred	86¾	86¾
Pacific Mail	42	41¾
St. Paul, Common	39¾	39¾
Do. Preferred	80¾	80¾
Adams & Mississippi	52¾	52¾
Wabash	51¾	51¾
Do preferred	73	73
Adams Express	67¾	67¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	9
U. S. 6s, 1881	113½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	9¾
U. S. 5-20s 1862	105	10-40 Jan. & Jy. 1865	8¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	105¼	U. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	105¾	Cv. Pacifics	11¾
U. S. 10-40	104		

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1870.

The Gold Room was the chief point of attraction for speculators to-day, and there was a perfect turmoil of excitement in consequence of the many and conflicting telegrams from London as to quotations for bonds. At one time there was an impression that there had been a mistake of one per cent. in the cable quotations. This caused a flood of sales, which carried the price down from 113¾ to 112¾. At the close there was a slight rally on purchases to cover short contracts, but the higher quotations for bonds at London had no improved feeling in financial circles there, as reported by bankers' private telegrams, had a tendency to check any material advance in gold. Outside of the Room matters are generally quiet.

Money market easy at 5. Sterling dull, 9½@9¾. Gold opened at 113, touched 113¼, and closed 112¾@112¾. Carrying rates 2@4. Clearances $90,000,000. The Treasury bought $1,000,000 gold at 112 60-100@112 80-100.

Governments lower and quiet, closing quiet. Coupons 1881s, 113½; 5-20s, '62, 105¾@105¾; '64, 105¾@105¾; '65, 105¾@105¾; '65 new, 106¼@106¾; '67, 106¾@106¾; '68, 106¾@106¾; 10-40s, 104¼@104¾; Currency 6s, 111@111½.

State securities dull and nominal. 91½; Tennessee, old, 67; do new, 69¾; Virginia, new, 66; do old, 62; North Carolina, old, 48¾; do new, 45.

Stocks were firm, with a general, though slight, advance in prices.

Quotations: Canton Co., 50; Cumberland Coal, none; Western Union Telegraph Co. 82¾; Quicksilver 6; Mariposa 7; do preferred 19¾; Adams Express 67; Wells, Fargo Express 85; American Union Express 46¾; United States Express 83½; Pacific Mail 41¾; New York Central 92¾; Erie 20¾; do preferred 47¾; Harlem 127; do. preferred 132; Reading 101¾; Michigan Central, none; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 103½; North Illinois 89; do. preferred 89¾; Rock Island 102¾; New Jersey Central 92; St. Paul 39¾; do. preferred 80¾; Wabash 52¾; do. preferred 73; Fort Wayne 94¾; Terre Haute 22; do. preferred 56; Chicago & Alton 118; do. preferred 135¾; Ohio & Mississippi 30¾; C. C. & C. 78; Burlington & Quincy 118; Lake Shore 93; Indiana Central 20¾; Illinois Central 123½; St. Joe 105¾ do. preferred 115¾; Dubuque 97.

Sub-treasury balance—Gold $99,541,388; currency $6,000,000.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1870.

Packers do not contemplate with much satisfaction the recent advance in the price of Hogs, though, as a general thing, they seem determined not to buy at the advance, notwithstanding the weather is very favorable for packing. Some little slaughtering has been done in the west in order to have new meat to fill present requirements, as the markets are bare of old, but so far as we can learn, packers all over the country will not enter the market for hogs at present prices. A late St. Louis circular says: The results of the past year have so vividly demonstrated the heavy losses that are to be realized from such a basis, that it is preposterous to discuss it. Heavy losses to all buyers and packers the last year resulted from the fatuity of operators. If this policy is to be endured another season, our packers propose to be counted out. If gamblers and speculators desire to control the packing business of the West then let them step in and buy the live hogs, and take the chances of packing them. The legitimate dealers and packers in this vicinity are decidedly of the opinion that they contributed sufficiently the last year to "the fraternity," and do not propose to "take a hand" at that this year.

APPLES—The arrivals continue comparatively light, and while the market is quiet we quote prices unchanged, $2@$2 50 per bbl for fair to prime, and $3@$3 50 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 6@7½ cts per gallon, principally filled.

ASHES—Common pots sell, 6 refined, 6½; Pearls, 9½; Pots 7½.

BEANS—Sales at 2@2 10 cts.

BEANS—Sales at 2@2 10 cts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2 75@3 per cwt.

BUFFALO COAL—Quoted at 8@9c.

BUTTER—Is dull with a supply largely in excess of the demand, though prices are nominally unchanged. We continue to quote at 25@30c for common to fair, 35@40c for good to prime—some holders are asking 35@40c, but they carry higher quotations for sale and

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1870.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Height of Barometer	29.00	29.00	29.00
Change since last report	.....	Rise.	Rise.
	deg.	deg.	deg.
Thermometer	34	44	34
	deg.	deg.	deg.
Change in last 24 hours	.....	10	4
Direction of wind	S W.	S W.	S.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	10	7	7
Pressure of wind—pounds per squa—foot.	0.22	0.20	0.20
Force wind reduced to Beaf. scale—approx	C.	R.	R.
Amount of cloud	3	2	2
State of weather	.....	.....	.....

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last reports are given; observations being noted here and throughout the table by the same hour.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

Trophy—"All Sorts."

Five Policemen succeeded in taking a man to the watch house last evening.

Call on Diefenbacher, Fifth avenue, near Market street, and buy your shoes and boots.

Stockmanship—The publication of "unauthorized" personals and charging twenty cents a line for correcting them.

Candidates.—Col. John Glenn, J. B. Finch, Esq., H. C. Machrell, Esq., and Wm. Owens are candidates for the office of Assistant District Attorney.

Misty Days.—John Noonan was sent to the Work House, yesterday, by the Mayor, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, for sixty days.

Query!—When was the Connellsville railroad extended to Mansfield? We learn from an evening contemporary that "a special train left the Connellsville Depot" for that point yesterday morning.

Patronage for cows is nearly done. No more rich milk till spring. Luckily, though, Freeman is prepared for the cold. He sells and Co. have always a barrel or two left for the needy and oppressed.

Sheriff's Sales.—This morning at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of fixtures, cooking utensils, carpets, chairs, tables, show cases, &c., &c., at the confectionary of Mr. McGilvey, 65 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special Bargains at Semple's.—Three cents; black poplins at thirty cents; all wool flannels at three cents; all wool felt skirts at one dollar and fifty cents; two bales slightly imperfect gray blankets at two dollars per pair.

Sheriff's Sales.

District Attorney.—Gen. A. L. Pearson, Col. Tom. Bayne, Major Ed. Montooth and Commodore George Cochran are the leading aspirants for the office of District Attorney. Three of them at least will be disappointed.

At the meeting of the Committee of the French War Subscription, held on Wednesday the 16th inst., the proceeds of eight lists were found to be $167.26, which will be kept in hand for the next meeting. The subscription continues.

List of Unpaid Letters in the Pittsburgh Postoffice.

American News Co., N. Y., 3 cents.
Col. C. Duncan, Cuyahoga Falls, O., 3 cents.
Edwin McBride, Washington, D. C., 3 cents.

Abused a Woman.—Peter Cretts, of Manchester, made information before Justice Hudson, yesterday, charging Ellen and Wm. Dillen with assault and battery. He alleges that they visited his house during his absence and abused his mother. A warrant was issued.

Bargains may still be got at Miser's Book House, on Fifth avenue, notwithstanding the impudity has been removed from the front and within some days past. New stock has been added and the variety is quite extensive. Those in need of books and stationary should call and purchase.

J. M. Buch & Co., corner of Liberty and Virgin alley, keep constantly on hand, a supply of fine oysters, which they sell wholesale and retail. Oysters sold to families by the quart, pint or can. Fresh shell oysters by the barrel. Call on your way home. Remember the oyster and game depot, Liberty street, near Market.

Drunk.—John Fox made information yesterday before Justice Heisel, charging James Weidl with cruelty to animals, alleging that the latter struck a horse with a club. Fox says some cause was abusing it shamefully, and beating it with a club. Fox it appears interfered, and Weidl turned on him and with a lump of coal. A warrant was issued.

The Fine Arts.—John Partridge's love for the fine arts induced him to go to the Mint to study early every day from the stall of Mathew Busch, a butcher in Allegheny market, a portrait of Mr. Mitchell. Mathew has induced Alderman Hoister to issue a warrant for the arrest of the Patridge whether on or off the wing.

Smash Up.—Wednesday evening last Mr. Samuel Fairfield was driving a horse attached to a buggy, containing his family, when the horse suddenly threw Mr. Fairfield out on the paved street, cutting a severe gash over his eye and otherwise injuring him. The buggy was run against by a carting worker's shop for repairs.

S. S. S. Thompson, Esq., the agent of the mammoth "Andes Insurance Company," has opened his office in the Duquesne Bank building. He, however, will continue to board at Herbst's ordinary. The "Andes" has quietly taken rank among the leading insurance companies of the country and affords the assured security to the amount of "capital in one million dollars and it is managed by some of the most skillful and careful of our shrewd business men. Mr. Bagley, a director in the home office at Cincinnati, has one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars per day and the company pays six per cent. dividends to stockholders throughout the country. Mr. Thompson, formerly western agent of the Aetna Insurance Company, is the President of the Andes, and is a gentleman of the highest order of business in whom the greatest confidence can be placed. The company could not have secured an agent better suited to business in this city, nor could have attended to their interests with greater care. We bespeak for the Andes a large share of patronage.

At a special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lawrence School Sub-District, Fifteenth ward, held on Monday, the 14th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from amongst us our kindly esteemed friend and fellow-member of this Board, Wm. Finnen, Jr.; therefore the Board has lost a faithful and consistent member, and the community an excellent citizen, whose enterprise and goodness of heart have endeared to the end to all who knew him; be it

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family and relatives in this their dire affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased member.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, *Dispatch*, *Post*, *Volksblatt* and *Republican*.

W. JARDY, President.

Attest:
THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

Unexpected Pitch.

Hon. John E. Park, of Allegheny, yesterday filed exceptions to the report of the viewers appointed to assess benefits and damages incident to the opening of Fulton street. The street, it appears, passes through Mr. Parke's property, and while he was allowed damages for the portion taken, he was assessed benefits to the extent of $1,000, leaving him two hundred dollars only for the ground appropriated, which he holds to be worth much more. Hence his pitch against it is more valuable before the opening of the street than it will be after the street is opened. Mr. Parke, we learn, has appealed from the clerks of councils to transmit the papers in the case to the next Quarter Sessions.

Lost His Hat.

The reporter for the *Mail*, lost his hat in the District Court room yesterday. On entering the court room he sat it on the clerk's desk, and Mr. Mitchell the crier, who has a place for everything, and likes to see everything in its place, removed it to the capacious hat rack, where there were numerous, very like it. The reporter had been gathering his docket at four minutes time, and was ready to take the departure missed his hat. A search was instituted; all the hats in the room tried on but he could find none that suited him. He finally gave up in despair and borrowing a hat from the clerk started for the office. In his search for the missing hat he had to enter and retrace the hats on the rack, the result of which was that everybody got somebody elses hat, and so nearly every one in the court room had new hats on. The reporter found his hat when they all changed him with carrying off their particular hat. After considerable time the commotion was found their respective owners and tears was a gloomy one left on the rack which proved to be the property of the Mail man.

Off They Go!

Goods at the bankruptcy sale, No. 61 Wood street, are now going off with a rush. We thought the sales were rapid and the prices incredibly low last week; but now that the stock is reduced by sales of over $200,000 worth, the agent has grown anxious to clear out all that remains, and determined to go into it louder not to dwell—the order is, "Let them go!" "Hurry up!" "Clear them out!" and the salesmen have to run from counter to the fixtures—and it is funny to see how quickly they reaked—how people will press in with their money, cut with their goods, and in spite with more money. The sale is a success, to enjoy it. The fun is genuine, too, when good and useful articles, needed now or by-and-by, can be got by the armful for the price of a handful. Many an article is sold for a song. It is both pleasurable and profitable. We would advise others to "go in" and "take a hand" in the play. The audience is rapidly clearing out. Every time we have attempted to get in we have found the store progressively crowded by the eager and unscrupulous seekers. Those in the crowd, however, seem to enjoy the excitement it produces; and so the crowd continues and the sales grow on—swaying to the end, which must soon come.

Simon Johnston Struggles, &c.

When incompetent, unskilled, and inexperienced men engage in the sale of drugs and medicines those who deal with them run a fearful risk of fatal mistakes; or if the Apothecary or Prescriptionist is unacquainted or careless and unscrupulous in the purity used for compounding medicines, he is a dangerous man, and the greatest public benefit is done when those who neglect their duty are punished, and the public will see them good or bad, often with direful results. If those persons were only compelled to prove to the world they possess only such drugs as have been well tested and known to be reliable. Such as have a reputation for knowing only the purest and best drugs should reach us from the purest office from that part of the world where the best can be obtained, and from the most reliable source of establishment and Fourth avenue, is such a druggist as we can safely commend to universal confidence. He keeps everything usually kept in a first class Apothecary and Medical store, and the purest and most reliable articles in the materia medica. He is also sole agent for Dr. Peter Fahrney's celebrated Blood Purifier, and Dr. Fahrney's Dyspepsia Cure, which are the most popular remedies ever offered to the afflicted by our land physicians.

THE INITIAL LECTURE.

Young Men's Library Association—Opening of the Course—Dr. A. A. Willits Upon "The Profession"—His Reflections Upon "Physicians" or Philosophy of a Happy Life"—A Fine Prescription—Laughing—A few Words Relating to Our Host.

The Lecture season was inaugurated last night at Library Hall, under the auspices of the Library Association. The audience in attendance was not large,—falling somewhat below expectations in point of numbers, but as small audiences are a rule generally upon "opening nights" at such entertainments, this circumstance cannot be taken as an unfavorable omen. The doors were closed about eight o'clock and a few minutes afterward.

Mr. W. N. Howard, Chairman of the Committee, came upon the platform and introduced

THE LECTURER,

Rev. Dr. A. A. Willits, of Philadelphia. The gentleman is of medium size and stout built, with a jovial, rather English countenance, set off by black side whiskers, and flashing black eyes. He was arrayed in the inevitable clerical black and seemed to make a good impression upon his hearers at first sight. As a speaker he has a full and clear voice, and is possessed of an easy address and confidence united to powers of mimicry that made his selections, as he styled them, take well. His manuscript lay upon the desk but he never referred to it, and seemed thoroughly familiar with what he had prepared. He was frequently interrupted with applause. In commencing

HIS LECTURE

he said he was to speak upon "Sunshine or the philosophy of a happy life." The subject was a suggestive one, and he was not unmindful of the fact that "this subject of human happiness" was what was to follow; it might raise their expectations too high, and he therefore wished at the outset to say that he was not the man they might say. He wished not to be light or trifling but desired simply and pleasantly to converse with them as a few "re-flections" pertaining to life and the manner in which it might be spent with happiness. He hoped to say things which would do them good, and make them go away, and do more to make the world better. He certainly have judged him to be a happy man, one who could have had his name handed down to posterity as an

EXAMPLE FOR ALL TIME.

Yet after this man had summed up all his blessing, was unhappy and could not rest because Mordecai enjoyed a place at the king's gate. He was separated and repining and envious, and thus made himself wretched and all around him so.

Another class of people failed to find happiness because they failed to find what was good in their lot. There was good every day in every life, but they sought the secrets of happiness and failed to discern it. Many a rich man longed for the rest and health which attended his less fortunate neighbor. Many a man longed for the position of his employer, and they surveyed their positions in life. If they must go in failed, it would be better to do so in the right spirit and in the unpleasant side of life, and find what they sought after unpleasant things in their lot and found their enjoyment—such as it was in that. [Laughter.]

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY

was to make the best of their lot. If people went after flowers and fruit, they generally found them; if after stones and chaff, they found them also. Many a time were in a great measure as they made them.

The road came on a sun-dial the motto, "I mark only when the sun shines." There was a moral in that motto, which made an impression upon his life. Few marked the hours which shone in their lives. How many days were lost by one of the most necessary luxuries in every housewife as she pickled the fruit, had learned the art of carrying over the summer and fall. A gentleman in Cincinnati saved one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars per day and had the company he ran in every principal city throughout the country. Mr. Bagley, formerly western agent of the Aetna Insurance Company, is the President of the Andes, and is said to be a gentleman of the highest order of business in whom the greatest confidence can be placed. The company could not have secured an agent better suited to business in this city, nor could have attended to their interests with greater care. We bespeak for the Andes a large share of patronage.

who went through the earth murdering its happiness and who really did more to blight the enjoyment of their fellow creatures than the most notorious one in prison. They were always looking up the flaws, little as they might be, and loudly commenting upon them never looking for virtues.

All could have a happy temperament if they wished. They were disposed to lay the fault of unhappiness to a bad disposition, whereas when it was in reality their own bad education. He was a wise man who said "I have control over my temper, and I will not be driven therewith to be content." This man had struck the key note of happiness and mental sunshine.

A popular conception of happiness was that it came to a man by surprising and blessed was the man to whom it fell. The proposed to-night to be opposed to that—to it an *art*—the art of doing good out of all the circumstances of life. This was the philosophy of a happy life.

Pride was a prolific source of unhappiness; people who were

PUFFED UP LIKE WIND BALLS,

who were always bemoaning that in the division of earth's favors they had not received their share—they were always unhappy. Now a wise man would look around under all circumstances, endeavoring to find those for whom he was blessed with all the temporal blessings of life, wife, children, money, &c., and then would thank God with sincere gratitude. Then, too, he would certainly and quickly destroy unhappiness, just as the contemplation of another's happiness would have its influence in attracting the sunshine to the observer's own pathway.

The Bible taught the stupidity of envy—it was a book that contained those secrets which should be prized. It contained the whole catalogue and philosophy of happiness. The great petitions to our human hearts illustrated in the story of Haman. He was a man who was blessed with all the temporal blessings of life, wife, children, money, &c., and yet he was unhappy. He certainly have judged him to be a happy man, one who could have had his name handed down to posterity as an

EXAMPLE FOR ALL TIME.

Yet after this man had summed up all his blessing, was unhappy and could not rest because Mordecai enjoyed a place at the king's gate. He was separated and repining and envious, and thus made himself wretched and all around him so.

Another class of people failed to find happiness because they failed to find what was good in their lot. There was good every day in every life, but they sought the secrets of happiness and failed to discern it. Many a rich man longed for the rest and health which attended his less fortunate neighbor. Many a man longed for the position of his employer, and they surveyed their positions in life. If they must go in failed, it would be better to do so in the right spirit and in the unpleasant side of life, and find what they sought after unpleasant things in their lot and found their enjoyment—such as it was in that. [Laughter.]

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY

was to make the best of their lot. If people went after flowers and fruit, they generally found them; if after stones and chaff, they found them also. Many a time were in a great measure as they made them.

The road came on a sun-dial the motto, "I mark only when the sun shines." There was a moral in that motto, which made an impression upon his life. Few marked the hours which shone in their lives. How many days were lost by one of the most necessary luxuries in every housewife as she pickled the fruit, had learned the art of carrying over the summer and fall. A gentleman in Cincinnati saved one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars per day and had the company he ran in every principal city throughout the country. Mr. Bagley, formerly western agent of the Aetna Insurance Company, is the President of the Andes, and is said to be a gentleman of the highest order of business in whom the greatest confidence can be placed. The company could not have secured an agent better suited to business in this city, nor could have attended to their interests with greater care. We bespeak for the Andes a large share of patronage.

THE COURTS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan and McCandless.

THURSDAY, November 17.—The case of Stitt vs. Huidekoper, previously reported was resumed, and will occupy the time of the court through the present week.

On motion of Col. Kerr, George A. Jenks, Esq., was sworn and admitted to practice in the United States Courts for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17.—Court met at 10 o'clock A. M.; present, Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

Lawrence county's appeal reported yesterday as argument continued by Thompson and Mc. Candless for appellees, and McCombs contra.

Odenbaugh vs Bradford, Greene county, argued by Black for plaintiff in error, and by Downey contra.

Baird vs Porter, Fayette county, argued by Campbell for plaintiff in error, and Playford contra.

Shorter Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17.—In the case of Ross vs. Simmonds et al, previously reported, the jury having been out all night, came into court and asked to be discharged. The Court refused to comply with their request, and the jury returned to their room for further deliberations. After a deliberation of over two hours the jury again came into court and asked to be discharged, as it was impossible for them to agree. They were discharged.

In the case of Kaufman & Co. vs. Barbara Gorbach, reported yesterday, the impossible that the note upon which the suit was brought was a forgery, and returned a verdict for the defendant.

William North, guardian of the minor children of Robert P. Glass, deceased, vs. Emma and Eliza Glass. Action to determine the distribution of rents. From the testimony it appears that the rents for the property in question were to be equally divided between Robert Glass, his brother George Glass, and the two sisters, defendants in this case, by and under which the sisters were to occupy and collect all rents due and falling due from property inherited from their father, who died intestate, so long as they remained single. This agreement remained in force until the death of Robert P. Glass, when the guardian of his minor children claimed the right to collect a portion of the rents for the benefit of his wards up until the time of the proceedings in partition. Defendants claim that the death of Glass does not and should not effect the contract. A jury of twelve men was called, and sworn in the case. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $500 subject to the opinion of the court on the question of law reserved.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

107 Renouf vs. Davis.
123 Hill, Patterson & Co. vs. Bleicher.
23 Collins vs. Cashell & Co.
" " Crow, et al.
28 Knowlson vs. Ascheiman's heirs.
38 Rankin for use vs. Union Refining & Storing Co.
44 Staley vs. Porter.
45 Miller, et al, vs. Hamet.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

THURSDAY, November 17.—Court met at 10 o'clock A. M., Judge Collier on the bench.

The first case taken up was that of Mrs. G. Kaler vs. John Hoover. Action to recover rent alleged to be due and unpaid. Juror withdrawn and plaintiff takes a non suit.

The next case taken up was that of Archibald Wood vs. Andrew Fuller, an action to recover for services rendered. Plaintiff, it appears, was apprenticed to the defendent to learn the plastering trade, and before the full term of his apprenticeship had expired he left his service and the defendent refused to pay him for what time he had been in his service. Jury out.

The next case taken up was that of N. Roberts vs. Minehart—unpleaded with Reynolds. Action on a contract. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

74 Rodges & Taylor vs. Conrad Schad.
75 Penn's Institute for Deaf and Dumb vs. R. Berry.
76 McClintock vs. Hatch.
77 Vandeweder & Co. vs. Reamer.
78 Carey vs. Mellon.
79 Messenger, et al, vs. Kreps.
70 Cath. Roe vs. Martha Jeason.
80 Mellon Bros. vs. A. C. Johnson.
83 Huckenstein vs. Kahn.
84 Myers vs. Huckenstein.

POOR BUT HONEST.

How a "Dead Broke" got to Baltimore—A Sleeping car Conductor Beaten.

Our railroad conductors, are as a general rule, "wide awake chaps" and not easily beaten, but there occasionally comes along one of those smooth talking, oily tongued individuals, who having been favored with "poor but honest parents," are themselves, poor of course, extremely poor in fact, yet scrupulously honest, and the result is—somebody "taken in."

A case in point came to our notice a few days since, the circumstances of which are as follow: A young man of rather fine personal appearance, left Pittsburg, on the 8:40 P. M. train of the Pennsylvania Central, in charge of the sleeping car Ontario, for the purpose of collecting the tickets of the passengers and collect all rents due and falling due from property inherited from their father, who died intestate, so long as they remained single. This agreement remained in force until the death of Robert P. Glass, when the guardian of his minor children claimed the right to collect a portion of the rents for the benefit of his wards up until the time of the proceedings in partition. Defendants claim that the death of Glass does not and should not effect the contract. A jury of twelve men was called, and sworn in the case. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $500 subject to the opinion of the court on the question of law reserved.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRI